Complete Summary

TITLE

Pneumonia: mortality rate.

SOURCE(S)

AHRQ quality indicators. Guide to inpatient quality indicators: quality of care in hospitals -- volume, mortality, and utilization [version 2.1, revision 4]. Rockville (MD): Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality (AHRQ); 2004 Dec 22. 183 p.(AHRQ Pub; no. 02-R0204).

Measure Domain

PRIMARY MEASURE DOMAIN

Outcome

The validity of measures depends on how they are built. By examining the key building blocks of a measure, you can assess its validity for your purpose. For more information, visit the Measure Validity page.

SECONDARY MEASURE DOMAIN

Does not apply to this measure

Brief Abstract

DESCRIPTION

This measure is used to assess mortality in discharges with principal diagnosis code of pneumonia.

Pneumonia care occurs in an outpatient setting, and selection bias may be a problem for this indicator. In addition, 30-day mortality may be somewhat different than in-hospital mortality, leading to information bias. Risk adjustment for clinical factors (or at a minimum 3M™ All-Patient Refined Diagnosis-Related Groups [APR-DRGs] with Risk-of-Mortality subclass) is recommended.

RATIONALE

About 36% of personal health care expenditures in the United States go towards hospital care, and the rate of growth in spending for hospital services has begun to increase following a half a decade of declining growth. Simultaneously,

concerns about the quality of health care services have reached a crescendo with the Institute of Medicine's series of reports describing the problem of medical errors and the need for a complete restructuring of the health care system to improve the quality of care. Policymakers, employers, and consumers have made the quality of care in U.S. hospitals a top priority and have voiced the need to assess, monitor, track, and improve the quality of inpatient care.

Treatment with appropriate antibiotics may reduce mortality from pneumonia, which is a leading cause of death in the United States. Inappropriate treatment for pneumonia may increase mortality. Patient characteristics are relatively important predictors of in-hospital mortality, although the performance of specific processes of care may also lead to better patient outcome.

PRIMARY CLINICAL COMPONENT

Pneumonia; mortality

DENOMINATOR DESCRIPTION

All discharges, age 18 years and older, with principal diagnosis code* of pneumonia. Exclude patients with missing discharge disposition, transferring to another short-term hospital, Major Diagnostic Category (MDC) 14 (pregnancy, childbirth, and puerperium), and MDC 15 (newborns and other neonates).

*Refer to Appendix A of the original measure documentation for details.

NUMERATOR DESCRIPTION

Number of deaths with a principal diagnosis code* of pneumonia

*Refer to Appendix A of the original measure documentation for details.

Evidence Supporting the Measure

EVIDENCE SUPPORTING THE CRITERION OF QUALITY

- One or more research studies published in a National Library of Medicine (NLM) indexed, peer-reviewed journal

Evidence Supporting Need for the Measure

NEED FOR THE MEASURE

Variation in quality for the performance measured

EVIDENCE SUPPORTING NEED FOR THE MEASURE

AHRQ quality indicators. Guide to inpatient quality indicators: quality of care in hospitals -- volume, mortality, and utilization [version 2.1, revision 4]. Rockville

(MD): Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality (AHRQ); 2004 Dec 22. 183 p.(AHRQ Pub; no. 02-R0204).

State of Use of the Measure

STATE OF USE

Current routine use

CURRENT USE

External oversight/State government program
Internal quality improvement
Quality of care research

Application of Measure in its Current Use

CARE SETTING

Hospitals

PROFESSIONALS RESPONSIBLE FOR HEALTH CARE

Physicians

LOWEST LEVEL OF HEALTH CARE DELIVERY ADDRESSED

Single Health Care Delivery Organizations

TARGET POPULATION AGE

Age greater than or equal to 18 years

TARGET POPULATION GENDER

Either male or female

STRATIFICATION BY VULNERABLE POPULATIONS

Unspecified

Characteristics of the Primary Clinical Component

INCIDENCE/PREVALENCE

Population Rate (2002): 8.52 per 100 discharges at risk.

EVIDENCE FOR INCIDENCE/PREVALENCE

AHRQ quality indicators. Guide to inpatient quality indicators: quality of care in hospitals -- volume, mortality, and utilization [version 2.1, revision 4]. Rockville (MD): Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality (AHRQ); 2004 Dec 22. 183 p.(AHRQ Pub; no. 02-R0204).

ASSOCIATION WITH VULNERABLE POPULATIONS

Unspecified

BURDEN OF ILLNESS

Pneumonia is the sixth leading cause of death in the United States.

EVIDENCE FOR BURDEN OF ILLNESS

Hoyert DL, Kochanek KD, Murphy SL. Deaths: final data for 1997. Natl Vital Stat Rep1999 Jun 30;47(19):1-104. PubMed

UTILIZATION

Unspecified

COSTS

Unspecified

Institute of Medicine National Healthcare Quality Report Categories

IOM CARE NEED

Getting Better

IOM DOMAIN

Effectiveness

Data Collection for the Measure

CASE FINDING

Users of care only

DESCRIPTION OF CASE FINDING

Patients with pneumonia, age 18 years and older, discharged from the hospital (see the "Denominator Inclusions/Exclusions" field)

DENOMINATOR SAMPLING FRAME

Patients associated with provider

DENOMINATOR INCLUSIONS/EXCLUSIONS

Inclusions
All discharges, age 18 years and older, with principal diagnosis code* of pneumonia.

*Refer to Appendix A of the original measure documentation for details.

Exclusions
Exclude patients with missing discharge disposition, transferring to another short-term hospital, Major Diagnostic Category (MDC) 14 (pregnancy, childbirth, and puerperium), and MDC 15 (newborns and other neonates).

DENOMINATOR (INDEX) EVENT

Clinical Condition
Institutionalization

DENOMINATOR TIME WINDOW

Time window is a single point in time

NUMERATOR INCLUSIONS/EXCLUSIONS

Inclusions
Number of deaths with a principal diagnosis code* of pneumonia

*Refer to Appendix A of the original measure documentation for details.

Exclusions
Unspecified

NUMERATOR TIME WINDOW

Institutionalization

DATA SOURCE

Administrative data

LEVEL OF DETERMINATION OF QUALITY

Not Individual Case

OUTCOME TYPE

Clinical Outcome

PRE-EXISTING INSTRUMENT USED

Unspecified

Computation of the Measure

SCORING

Rate

INTERPRETATION OF SCORE

Better quality is associated with a lower score

ALLOWANCE FOR PATIENT FACTORS

Analysis by subgroup (stratification on patient factors, geographic factors, etc.)
Risk adjustment method widely or commercially available

DESCRIPTION OF ALLOWANCE FOR PATIENT FACTORS

Observed (raw) rates may be stratified by hospitals, age groups, race/ethnicity categories, sex, and payer categories.

Risk adjustment of the data is recommended using, at minimum, age, sex, and 3M™ All-Patient Refined Diagnosis-Related Groups (APR-DRGs) with Risk-of-Mortality subclass*.

Application of multivariate signal extraction (MSX) to smooth risk adjusted rates is also recommended.

Note: Information on the 3M™ APR-DRG system is available at http://www.3m.com/us/healthcare/his/products/coding/refined_drg.jhtml.

STANDARD OF COMPARISON

External comparison at a point in time
External comparison of time trends
Internal time comparison

Evaluation of Measure Properties

EXTENT OF MEASURE TESTING

Each potential quality indicator was evaluated against the following six criteria, which were considered essential for determining the reliability and validity of a quality indicator: face validity, precision, minimum bias, construct validity, fosters real quality improvement, and application. The project team searched Medline for articles relating to each of these six areas of evaluation. Additionally, extensive empirical testing of all potential indicators was conducted using the 1995-97

Healthcare Cost and utilization Project (HCUP) State Inpatient Databases (SID) and Nationwide Inpatient Sample (NIS) to determine precision, bias, and construct validity. Table 2 in the original measure documentation summarizes the results of the literature review and empirical evaluations on the Inpatient Quality Indicators. Refer to the original measure documentation for details.

EVIDENCE FOR RELIABILITY/VALIDITY TESTING

AHRQ quality indicators. Guide to inpatient quality indicators: quality of care in hospitals -- volume, mortality, and utilization [version 2.1, revision 4]. Rockville (MD): Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality (AHRQ); 2004 Dec 22. 183 p.(AHRQ Pub; no. 02-R0204).

Identifying Information

ORIGINAL TITLE

Pneumonia mortality rate (IQI 20).

MEASURE COLLECTION

Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality (AHRQ) Quality Indicators

MEASURE SET NAME

Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality (AHRQ) Inpatient Quality Indicators

DEVELOPER

Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality

INCLUDED IN

National Healthcare Disparities Report (NHDR)
National Healthcare Quality Report (NHQR)

ADAPTATION

Measure was not adapted from another source.

RELEASE DATE

2002 Jun

REVISION DATE

2004 Jul

MEASURE STATUS

Please note: This measure has been updated. The National Quality Measures Clearinghouse is working to update this summary.

SOURCE(S)

AHRQ quality indicators. Guide to inpatient quality indicators: quality of care in hospitals -- volume, mortality, and utilization [version 2.1, revision 4]. Rockville (MD): Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality (AHRQ); 2004 Dec 22. 183 p.(AHRQ Pub; no. 02-R0204).

MEASURE AVAILABILITY

The individual measure, "Pneumonia Mortality Rate (IQI 20)," is published in "AHRQ Quality Indicators. Guide to Inpatient Quality Indicators: Quality of Care in Hospitals -- Volume, Mortality, and Utilization." An update of this document is available from the Quality Indicators page at the Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality (AHRQ) Web site.

For more information, please contact the QI Support Team at support@qualityindicators.ahrq.gov.

COMPANION DOCUMENTS

The following are available:

- AHRQ quality indicators. Inpatient quality indicators: software documentation [version 2.1, revision 4] - SPSS. Rockville (MD): Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality (AHRQ); 2004 Dec 22. 45 p. (AHRQ Pub.; no. 02-R208). This document is available from the Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality (AHRQ) Web site.
- AHRQ quality indicators. Inpatient quality indicators: software documentation [version 2.1, revision 4] - SAS. Rockville (MD): Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality (AHRQ); 2004 Dec 22. 45 p. (AHRQ Pub.; no. 02-R208). This document is available from the AHRQ Web site.
- Remus D, Fraser I. Guidance for using the AHRQ quality indicators for hospital-level public reporting or payment. Rockville (MD): Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality; 2004 Aug. 24 p. This document is available from the AHRQ Web site.
- AHRQ inpatient quality indicators - interpretive guide. Irving (TX): Dallas-Fort Worth Hospital Council Data Initiative; 2002 Aug 1. 9 p. This guide helps you to understand and interpret the results derived from the application of the Inpatient Quality Indicators software to your own data and is available from the AHRQ Web site.
- UCSF-Stanford Evidence-based Practice Center. Davies GM, Geppert J, McClellan M, et al. Refinement of the HCUP quality indicators. Rockville (MD): Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality (AHRQ); 2001 May. (Technical review; no. 4). This document is available from the AHRQ Web site.

NQMC STATUS

This NQMC summary was completed by ECRI on December 4, 2002. The information was verified by the Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality on December 26, 2002. This NQMC summary was updated by ECRI on April 7, 2004, August 19, 2004, and most recently on March 4, 2005. The information was verified by the measure developer on April 22, 2005.

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